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Electronic circuit apparatus and method for assembling the same

Gerät mit Leiterplatte und dessen Zusammenbauverfahren

Appareil pour circuit électronique et sa méthode d assemblage

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- PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1996, no. 08, 30 August 1996 (1996-08-30) & JP 08 111575 A (NISSAN MOTOR CO LTD), 30 April 1996 (1996-04-30)
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## Description

**[0001]** The present invention relates to an electronic circuit apparatus having a plurality of circuit boards (substrates) mounting a plurality of electronic parts thereon, and a motherboard joined to the circuit boards, and a method for assembling such an electronic circuit apparatus. More particularly, the present invention relates to an electronic circuit apparatus capable of efficiently dissipating heat generated by power devices, and requiring reduced work for assembling the same.

**[0002]** In a conventional electronic circuit apparatus such as disclosed in JP-A-8-111575, semiconductor chips are mounted directly on a circuit board. Positioning pins attached to the circuit board are inserted in holes formed in a motherboard to connect the circuit board and the motherboard. The circuit board is made of a metal to dissipate heat generated by power devices.

**[0003]** If this apparatus has a plurality of circuit boards to achieve many functions, the motherboard needs an increased number of holes for receiving the positioning pins of the circuit boards. The holes reduce a space available for mounting electronic parts on the motherboard. Assembling the circuit boards with the motherboard requires increased man-hours. Furthermore, heat generated by the power devices on the circuit boards cannot be absorbed nor dissipated efficiently, because the circuit boards are provided individually with heat radiating fins (heatsinks).

**[0004]** From patent US 5,432,678 there is known a mounting device for mounting circuit boards on an printed circuit board, wherein the mounting device functions as a frame for the circuit boards and thereby provides also cooling of the circuit boards.

**[0005]** It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide an electronic circuit apparatus capable of reducing space necessary for mounting on a motherboard a plurality of circuit boards mounted with a plurality of electronic parts thereon.

**[0006]** It is another object of the present invention to provide an electronic circuit apparatus capable of efficiently absorbing and dissipating heat generated by power devices mounted on a plurality of circuit boards.

**[0007]** It is a still another object of the present invention to reduce man-hours necessary for mounting a plurality of circuit boards on a motherboard.

**[0008]** This objects are solved by subject-matter of independent claims 1 and 18. Further advantageous modifications of the present invention are subject-matter of the dependent claims.

**[0009]** In an electronic circuit apparatus according to one aspect of the present invention, a plurality of circuit boards having a plurality of electronic parts including heat-generative electronic parts thereon are joined to one of a plurality of heat radiating members. A motherboard is connected to the circuit boards. Heat generated by the heat-generative electronic parts on the circuit boards can efficiently be absorbed and radiated by the

heat radiating members, which are arranged in heat conductive relation with a case made of a material having a high thermal conductivity and assembling the circuit board and the motherboard requires reduced man-hours. The electronic parts on the circuit boards and wiring patterns may be sealed simultaneously in a resin for packaging after bonding the circuit boards to the heat radiating member, thus requiring reduced man-hours for packaging.

**[0010]** In assembling the electronic circuit apparatus, the circuit boards are bonded to the heat radiating member, and then the heat radiating member is assembled on the motherboard.

**[0011]** In an electronic circuit apparatus according to another aspect of the present invention, a plurality of circuit boards mounted with a plurality of electronic parts are joined to a motherboard. A case has walls projecting toward the motherboard surrounds at least a part of a region in which the electronic parts are disposed. Thus, the efficiency of heat transfer from the electronic parts on the circuit boards to the case can be improved. The walls shield incoming noise to maintain the electronic circuits to be noise-resistant.

**[0012]** Other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description made with reference to the accompanying drawings.

**[0013]** In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing an electronic circuit apparatus according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary sectional view showing a part of the electronic circuit apparatus shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a schematic view showing an arrangement of a plurality of circuit boards on a heat radiating fin in the electronic circuit apparatus shown in Fig. 1;

Figs. 4(a), 4(b) and 4(c) are schematic views of modified arrangements of the circuit board in the electronic circuit apparatus shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a schematic view of the circuit board in the electronic board shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary sectional view of a part of an electronic circuit apparatus according to a modification of the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary plan view showing a wiring pattern formed on a motherboard in an electronic circuit apparatus according to another modification of the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 8 is an exploded perspective view showing a method of assembling the circuit boards and heat radiating fin with the motherboard according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 9 is a fragmentary sectional view showing one method of connecting the heat radiating fin and the case in the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 10 is a fragmentary sectional view showing an-

other method of connecting the heat radiating fin and the case in the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 11 is a perspective view showing an electronic circuit apparatus according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 12 is a fragmentary sectional view of a part of the electronic circuit apparatus shown in Fig. 11;

Fig. 13 is a fragmentary sectional view of a part of an electronic circuit apparatus according to a modification of the second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 14 is a fragmentary sectional view of a part of an electronic circuit apparatus according to another modification of the second embodiment which is not within the scope of the present invention; and

Fig. 15 is a fragmentary sectional view of a part of an electronic circuit apparatus according to a further modification of the second embodiment of the present invention.

**[0014]** The present invention will be described in more detail with reference to various embodiments in which the same or like parts are denoted by the same or like reference numerals.

(First Embodiment)

**[0015]** Referring first to Figs. 1 and 2, an electronic circuit apparatus 100 has a plurality of thick film type ceramic circuit boards 10A, 10B, 10C and 10D, i.e., ceramic circuit boards for thick films, capable of highly efficient heat radiation. The circuit boards 10A, 10B, 10C and 10D have different control functions, respectively. The circuit boards 10A, 10B, 10C and 10D are designated inclusively as circuit boards 10.

**[0016]** Each of the circuit boards 10 is provided with at least one driving transistor (power transistor) 21, i.e., a heat-generative power device, and other electronic parts 22 such as resistors and capacitors. The circuit boards 10 are bonded to a heat radiating fin 40 made of aluminum or the like to absorb and dissipate heat generated by the driving transistor 21 with adhesive films 45 having a high thermal conductivity such as a silicone adhesive.

**[0017]** Terminals 31 arranged on the circuit boards 10 for electrical connection are inserted in corresponding holes 60a formed in a motherboard 60 through an insulating terminal arraying member 35 and are soldered to terminals arranged on the motherboard 60. The motherboard 60 has other electronic circuit devices 61 mounted thereon. The terminal arraying member 35 is provided with a plurality of taper holes 35a at positions corresponding to the positions of the terminals 31 of the circuit boards 10. The arrangement of the terminals 31 and the state of holding the terminals 31 are ensured by inserting the terminals 31 of the circuit boards 10 in the holes 35a of the terminal arraying member 35. There-

fore, the positional relation between the holes 60a formed in the motherboard 60 and the terminals 31 of the circuit boards 10 can be ensured, and the terminals 31 of the circuit boards 10 can easily be inserted in the holes 60a of the motherboard 60.

**[0018]** The heat radiating fin 40 to which the circuit boards 10 are bonded is fixed to the motherboard 60 with screws 49. A connector unit 50 is fixed to the motherboard 60 with screws 59 at a position near one side of the motherboard 60. Terminals 51 of the connector unit 50 are electrically connected to the terminals of the motherboard 60 by soldering. The motherboard 60 thus mounted with the heat radiating fin 40 and the connector unit 50 is contained in a case 70 made of a material having a high thermal conductivity, such as aluminum, and a cover, not shown, made of aluminum or the like is fastened to the case 70 with screws to complete the electronic circuit apparatus 100.

**[0019]** The case 70 has lateral protrusions 75 on its inner surface. The protrusions 75 are in contact respectively with lateral protrusions 41 formed at the opposite ends of the heat radiating fin 40 to transfer heat from the heat radiating fin 40 to the case 70 and to radiate the heat from the case 70. Only a side of connecting terminals of the connector unit 50 fixed to the motherboard 60 is exposed outside through an opening 71 formed in the case 70.

**[0020]** In this electronic circuit apparatus 100, the heat radiating fin 40 is disposed inside the case 70 substantially in parallel with the connector unit 50 in a position like a screen. The interior of the electronic circuit apparatus 100 is electromagnetically shielded by the case 70, the cover (not shown) and the heat radiating fin 40, all being made of aluminum or the like and disposed on the side of the opening 71.

**[0021]** Thus, in the electronic circuit apparatus 100, all the circuit boards 10 mounted with the electronic parts 21 and 22 are joined to the single heat radiating fin 40, and the heat radiating fin 40 is fastened to the motherboard 60. Therefore, heat generated by the driving transistors 21 mounted on the circuit boards 10 can efficiently be absorbed and dissipated by the heat radiating fin 40, and work necessary for combining the circuit boards 10 with the motherboard 60 can be reduced. Since the electronic parts 21 and 22 mounted on the circuit boards 10, and wiring patterns formed on the circuit boards 10 can be encapsulated in a resin or the like for packaging after bonding the circuit boards 10 to the heat radiating fin 40, work necessary for packaging can be reduced.

**[0022]** The electronic circuit apparatus 100 in this embodiment has the case 70 containing the motherboard 60, and the protrusions 75 formed on the case 70 are in contact with or bonded to the protrusions 41 formed on the heat radiating fin 40 to transfer heat generated by the driving transistors 21 through the heat radiating fin 40 to the case 70. That is, heat generated by the driving transistors 21 is transferred through the heat radiating

fin 40 to the case 70. Consequently, the case 70 having a large heat capacity serves as a heat radiating member, so that heat generated by the driving transistors 21 can efficiently be absorbed and dissipated.

**[0023]** The electronic circuit apparatus 100 is provided with the connector unit 50 for electrically connecting the motherboard 60 to external wiring, and the connector unit 50 is disposed near the heat radiating fin 40. Thus, the distances between the driving transistors 21 mounted on the circuit boards 10 and the connector unit 50 can be reduced to the least possible extent, so that high current flowing in the power transistors 21 can efficiently flow to the connector unit 50. If leads are formed near the connector unit 50 on the motherboard 60 so as to match with the position of the heat radiating fin 40 holding the circuit boards 10 near the connector unit 50, parts in those range can be soldered by flow soldering, and parts outside those ranges can be soldered by re-flow soldering. Therefore, lands of parts surface-mounted on the motherboards 60 may be small and packaging density can be increased.

**[0024]** The electronic circuit apparatus 100 has a terminal arraying member 35 provided with holes 35a arranged so as to correspond to the terminals 31 of the circuit boards 10 (10A, 10B, 10C, 10D), and the terminals 31 are extended through the terminal arraying member 35 and are electrically connected to the motherboard 60. The positional relation between the terminals 31 and the holes 60a of the motherboard 60 can be ensured by inserting the terminals 31 of the circuit boards 10 in the holes 35a of the terminal arraying member 35, so that the terminals 31 of the circuit boards 10 can easily be inserted in the holes 60a of the motherboard 60.

**[0025]** The electronic circuit apparatus 100 has the circuit boards 10 (10A, 10B, 10C, 10D) made of a material capable of highly efficient heat radiation and prevalently used for forming thick film circuit boards. Therefore, heat generated by the driving transistor 21 mounted on the circuit boards 10 can efficiently be transferred to the heat radiating fin 40 and hence temperature rise in the driving transistors 21 can be suppressed.

**[0026]** The circuit boards 10 are designed for specific control functions. For example, if the electronic circuit apparatus 100 is for an engine control, the circuit board 10A may have a power supply control circuit for the electronic circuit apparatus 100, the circuit boards 10B and 10C may have fuel injection control circuits, and the circuit board 10D may have a motor control circuit for controlling a d.c. motor for operating a throttle. The control circuits are provided with necessary electronic parts such as driving transistors (DTr), power control integrated circuits (PC-IC), pre-driver (PDr), resistors (R), diodes (D) and capacitors (C). The circuit boards 10 are disposed at predetermined positions, respectively, on the heat radiating fin 40 and are bonded to the heat radiating fin 40 with the adhesive films 45.

**[0027]** Since the circuit boards 10 are assigned to

specific control operations, respectively, circuit boards having different control functions desired in a vehicle may be bonded to the heat radiating fin 40 as shown in Figs. 4(a), 4(b) and 4(c). An assembly shown in Fig. 4(a) can be used for controlling a four-cylinder internal combustion engine requiring the circuit board 10A provided with a power supply control circuit, the circuit boards 10B and 10C provided with fuel injection control circuits, and the circuit board 10D provided with the motor control circuit. An assembly shown in Fig. 4(b) can be used for controlling a four-cylinder internal combustion engine requiring the circuit board 10A provided with the power supply control circuit and the circuit boards 10B and 10C provided with the fuel injection control circuits, and not requiring the circuit board 10D provided with the motor control circuit. Thus, only the necessary ones of the circuit boards 10 (10A, 10B, 10C, 10D) are bonded to the heat radiating fin 40. Therefore, the heat radiating fin 40, the motherboard 60 and the case 70 can be used as common parts for constructing various assemblies.

**[0028]** Since the circuit boards 10 are constructed for the specific control functions, respectively, an assembly shown in Fig. 4(c) for controlling a six-cylinder internal combustion engine can be formed by adding another circuit board 10E provided with a fuel injection control circuit to the assembly shown in Fig. 4(a) and using a heat radiating fin 40 having a larger heat radiating fin 40. Since the circuit boards 10 (10A, 10B, 10C, 10D, 10E) are capable of specific control functions assigned thereto, respectively, the circuit boards 10 can selectively be used in combination to construct an assembly having control functions required by a vehicle, and the use of the parts as common parts can easily be achieved.

**[0029]** Since the circuit boards 10 are capable of specific control functions, respectively, an assembly meeting conditions required by a vehicle can be formed by bonding only the circuit boards 10 capable of control functions required by the vehicle to the heat radiating fin 40. Only the necessary ceramic circuit boards 10 are bonded to the heat radiating fin 40 to use the heat radiating fin 40 as a common part. The motherboard 60 and the case 70 can be used as common parts.

**[0030]** In this embodiment, as shown in Fig. 5, each circuit board 10 has a circuit including the driving transistors (DTr) 21 for driving a controlled system, and the other electronic parts (PC-IC, C, D, R) 22 for controlling the driving transistors 21. Since the circuit boards 10 are provided with individual circuits including the power devices, respectively, an assembly meeting desired functions can easily be formed by bonding the selected circuit boards 10 having desired control functions among the circuit boards 10 to the heat radiating fin 40, and the motherboard 60 can be used as a common part.

**[0031]** In a modification shown in Fig. 6, the circuit boards 10 are bonded to a surface of the heat radiating fin 40 facing the connector unit 50 so that the circuit boards 10 are disposed to face the connector unit 50.



The heat radiating fin 40 is disposed substantially in parallel with the connector unit 50 in a position like a screen. The circuit boards 10 are bonded to the heat radiating fin 40 so that the driving transistors (power transistors) 21 and the other electronic parts 22 mounted thereon face the connector unit 50. When the circuit boards 10 are thus bonded to the heat radiating fin 40, the radiation of heat generated by the driving transistors 21 on the motherboard 60 can be prevented and temperature rise in the electronic parts 61 can be reduced.

**[0032]** In the electronic circuit apparatus 100, the heat radiating fin 40 is disposed substantially in parallel with the connector unit 50 with the circuit boards 10 (10A, 10B, 10C, 10D) bonded thereto facing the connector unit 50. Therefore, radiant heat generated by the driving transistors 21 mounted on the circuit boards 10 is not transferred directly to the electronic parts 61 arranged on the motherboard 60 on the side of the surface of the heat radiating fin 40 opposite the side of the same to which the circuit boards 10 are bonded. Consequently, temperature rise in the case 70 can be suppressed.

**[0033]** In another modification shown in Fig. 7, the surface of the motherboard 60 provided with the wiring pattern is coated with an insulating film. In this figure, broken lines indicate portions of the wiring pattern underlying the insulating film, and solid lines indicate lands.

**[0034]** When the driving transistor 21 mounted on the circuit board 10 is connected electrically to an external controlled device (not shown), such as a d.c. motor, through the connector unit 50, generally, lines of the wiring pattern must be formed in a great thickness as compared with the magnitude of a driving current. Appropriate intervals must be secured between the adjacent terminals 31 arranged on the circuit board 10. In this embodiment, only the terminals 31 of the circuit board 10 to be connected to the connector unit 50 are bent toward the connector unit 50, and the rest of the terminals 31 of the same are bent in the opposite direction. Consequently, lands 65 formed on the surface of the motherboard 60 and connected to the circuit board 10, and lands 66 connected to terminals 51 of the connector unit 50 can be connected electrically by a wide, short conductive lines 68, i.e., power lines for a high current. The terminals 31 and 51 can be positioned at a short interval.

**[0035]** The above electronic circuit apparatus 100 may be assembled as shown in Fig. 8, in which the terminal arraying member 35 and the case 70 are not shown. The circuit boards 10 mounted with the electronic parts including the heat-generative electronic parts are bonded to the heat radiating fin 40 with the adhesive films 45, thus providing an integral unit. Then, the terminals 31 of the circuit boards 10 bonded to the heat radiating fin 40 are inserted in the corresponding holes 60a of the motherboard 60, and the heat radiating fin 40 is fastened to the motherboard 60 with the screws 49. The terminals 31 of the circuit boards 10 are soldered to the lands of the motherboard 60 to connect electrically

the circuit boards 10 to the motherboard 60. Thus, the circuit boards 10 can be inserted simultaneously in the motherboard 60 in a reduced assembling time, which improves productivity.

5 **[0036]** The heat radiating fin 40 and the case 70 of the electronic circuit apparatus 100 may be assembled as shown in Figs. 9 and 10. In Fig. 9, the heat radiating fin 40 is disposed in contact with the case 70 and is fastened with screws 79 to the case 70. Heat generated by the driving transistors 21 on the circuit boards 10 is transferred efficiently through the circuit boards 10, the adhesive films 45 and the heat radiating fin 40 to the case 70 and is radiated from the case 70. In Fig. 10, a heat-conductive sheet 46 is held between the heat radiating fin 40 and the case 70. Heat generated by the driving transistors 21 on the circuit boards 10 is transferred efficiently through the circuit boards 10, the adhesive films 45, the heat radiating fin 40 and the heat-conductive sheet 46 to the case 70 and is radiated from the case 70. Since this construction does not need work for fastening the heat radiating fin 40 to the case 70 with the screws (Fig. 9), the assembling work is improved further.

25 (Second Embodiment)

**[0037]** In this embodiment shown in Figs. 11 and 12, the case 70 has walls 72 projected from the inner surface of the top wall of the case 70 toward the motherboard 60 to define a groove opening toward the motherboard 60. The walls 72 defines a mounting space in which the driving transistors 21 and the electronic parts 22 are mounted on the circuit boards 10 bonded to the heat radiating fin 40 in a position perpendicular to the motherboard 60 of the electronic circuit apparatus 100. Spaces between the inner surface of the wall 72 and the electronic parts 21 and 22 and between the inner surface of the other wall 72 and the bare surface of the heat radiating fin 40 are filled up with a heat-conductive silicone resin 73.

**[0038]** The heat-conductive resin 73 is a fluidic gel in its initial state. A predetermined quantity of the fluidic heat-conductive resin 73 is poured first in the groove defined by the walls 72. Next, the heat radiating fin 40 integral with the circuit boards 10 are inserted into the groove defined by the walls 72, and then the heat-conductive resin is thermally set to package the electronic parts 21 and 22, the circuit boards 10 and the heat radiating fin 40 in the heat-conductive resin as shown in Fig. 12. Heat generated by the driving transistors 21 is transferred through the circuit boards 10 and the heat radiating fin 40 and the heat-conductive resin 73 or directly through the heat-conductive resin 73 to the walls 72. Heat is further transferred from the walls 72 to the case 70 having a large heat capacity, and is absorbed by and radiated from the case 70.

**[0039]** At least certain area of the circuit boards 10 in which the electronic parts 21 and 22 are arranged are

surrounded by the walls 72 projecting from the case 70. Accordingly, the efficiency of heat transfer from the electronic parts 21 and 22 mounted on the circuit boards 10 to the case 70 can be improved. Since the driving transistors 21 are covered with the walls 72 projecting from the case 70, the electronic circuit apparatus has excellent noise resistance.

**[0040]** Further, since the circuit boards 10 are not directly fixed to the case 70, stresses which may be induced in the terminals 31 of the circuit boards 10, and the motherboard 60 when assembling the electronic circuit apparatus 100, when the electronic circuit apparatus 100 is subjected to a heat cycle or when the electronic circuit apparatus 100 vibrates can be reduced. Since the walls 72 are disposed near the connector unit 50, the distances between the driving transistors 21 mounted on the circuit boards 10 and the connector unit 50 can be reduced to the least possible extent. Accordingly, high current flowing in the driving transistors 21 can efficiently flow to the connector unit 50. Since the walls 72 projecting from the case 70 lie near the connector unit 50, external noise, such as electromagnetic waves, infiltrating through the connector unit 50 into the electronic circuit apparatus 100 can be screened.

**[0041]** In a modification of the second embodiment, as shown in Fig. 13, the circuit boards 10 bonded to heat radiating fins 40 are arranged in two banks. Work necessary for mounting the circuit boards 10 on the motherboard 60 can be reduced by bonding the circuit boards 10 to each heat radiating fin 40. When the number of the circuit boards 10 is large, all the circuit boards 10 cannot be mounted on the one heat radiating fin 40 disposed near the connector unit 50, and a plurality of heat radiating fins 40 are necessary. There is no any restriction on the number of the circuit boards 10 on the heat radiating fin 40. The number of walls 72 projecting from the case 70 is dependent on the number of the heat radiating fins 40 to which the circuit boards 10 are bonded, and the walls 72 are formed so as to correspond to the heat radiating fins 40 to which the circuit boards 10 are bonded. Spaces defined by the walls 72 are filled beforehand with the heat-conductive resin 73, and the heat radiating fins 40 to which the circuit boards 10 mounted with the electronic parts 21 and 22 are inserted in spaces to complete assembling.

**[0042]** In another modification of the second embodiment, as shown in Fig. 14, which is not within the scope of the present invention any member corresponding to the heat radiating fin 40 is not used and the circuit boards 10 mounted with electronic parts 21 and 22 are inserted in a groove defined by walls 72 projecting from a case 70 to fix the circuit boards 10 in place in the groove by the heat-conductive resin 73 filled beforehand in the groove. Since the heat radiating fin 40 is unnecessary, assembling work can be reduced and the number of component parts is reduced to reduce the cost.

**[0043]** In a further modification of the second embod-

iment, as shown in Fig. 15, a spring 74 is interposed between a heat radiating fin 40 to which ceramic circuit boards 10 are bonded and walls 72 projecting from a case 70 instead of filling the groove defined by the walls 72 projecting from the case 70 with the heat-conductive resin 73 in the foregoing embodiment. The spring 74 has a predetermined width and the shape of teeth of a comb, and is disposed between the walls 72. When the heat radiating fin 40 to which ceramic circuit boards 10 are bonded is inserted in the space defined by the walls, the teethlike parts of the spring 74 are distorted elastically so as to hold the heat radiating fin 40 in place. Heat generated by the electronic parts 21 and 22 and transferred to the circuit boards 10 and the heat radiating fin 40 can efficiently be transferred through the spring 74 to the walls 72 projecting from the case 70. Since the heat radiating fin 40 and such can be held in contact with the walls 72 by the resilience of the elastically distorted spring 74, stresses which may be induced in the terminals 31 of the circuit boards 10 and the motherboard 60 when assembling the electronic circuit apparatus 100, when the electronic circuit apparatus 100 is subjected to a heat cycle or when the electronic circuit apparatus 100 is vibrated can be reduced.

**[0044]** The present invention should not be limited to the disclosed embodiments and modifications thereof, but may be modified further without departing from the scope of the invention as disclosed in the attached claims. For instance, though each circuit board preferably have excellent heat radiating property and is a thick film type, a metal circuit board or epoxy resin printed circuit board may be used instead.

## Claims

### 1. An electronic circuit apparatus comprising:

a case (70) having an opening and being made of a material having a high thermal conductivity; a plurality of circuit boards (10) mounted with a plurality of electronic parts (21, 22) including heat-generative electronic parts (21), **characterized by**

one or more heat radiating members (40) joined to the circuit boards (10) to absorb and radiate heat generated by the heat-generative electronic parts (21, 22), said heat radiating member being arranged in heat conductive relation with respect to said case such that the heat radiating members transfer the heat generated by said heat-generative electronic parts to said case; and

a motherboard (60) electrically connected to the circuit boards (10) and fixedly holding the heat radiating members (40).

### 2. An electronic circuit apparatus according to claim

- 1, wherein a connector unit (50) is mounted in the opening of said case (70).
3. An electronic circuit apparatus according to claim 2, wherein one of the heat radiating members (40) is disposed adjacent to the connector unit (50) in said case. 5
4. An electronic circuit apparatus according to claim 2 or 3 wherein the connector unit (50) is mounted on the motherboard (60) for electrical connection with external wiring lines and connected to said circuit boards (10) through the motherboard (60). 10
5. An electronic circuit apparatus according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the heat radiating member (40) is made of metal. 15
6. An electronic circuit apparatus according to one of the preceding claims 2 to 5, wherein one of the heat radiating members (40) is disposed adjacent to and substantially in parallel with the connector unit (50). 20
7. An electronic circuit apparatus according to one of the preceding claims 2 to 6 further comprising: 25
- a terminal arraying member (35) provided with holes (35a) formed in an arrangement corresponding to an arrangement of terminals (31) on the circuit boards (10), the terminal arraying member (35) holding the terminals (31) in electrically connected relation to the motherboard (60) on said side of said heat radiating member opposite the connector unit (50). 30
8. An electronic circuit apparatus according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the circuit boards (10) are thick-film circuit type made of highly heat-radiative material, and each circuit board is assigned to a specific function of driving a control system of an engine. 35
9. An electronic circuit apparatus according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the electronic parts (21, 22) are mounted on the circuit boards (10) assigned to specific control functions of a vehicle different from each other, respectively. 40
10. An electronic circuit apparatus according to claim 9, wherein the heat-generative electronic parts (21) are power devices for driving controlled systems of an engine of the vehicle, the circuit boards (10) mounted with the power devices (20) are provided with control circuits for controlling the power devices. 45
11. An electronic circuit apparatus according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the case (70) has a protrusions (75) projecting into an inside thereof, the heat radiating member (40) has a protrusion (41), and both of the protrusions (75, 41) are in contact to transfer heat. 50
12. An electronic circuit apparatus according to one of the preceding claims, further comprising: 55
- walls (72) projecting from the case (70) toward the motherboard (60) to form an opening therebetween and surrounding at least a part of an area in which the electronic parts (21, 22) are disposed.
13. An electronic circuit apparatus according to claim 12, wherein spaces between the circuit boards (10) and the walls (72) are filled with a heat-conductive resin (73).
14. An electronic circuit apparatus according to claim 12, wherein a heat-conductive elastic member (74) is inserted in spaces between the circuit boards (10) and the walls (72).
15. An electronic circuit apparatus according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the case (70) comprises walls (72) projecting from the case (70) toward the motherboard (60) in parallel with the circuit boards (10) to form an opening therebetween and to surround at least a part of an area in which the electronic parts (21, 22) are disposed, wherein spaces between the circuit boards (10) and the walls (72) are filled with a heat-conductive resin (73).
16. An electronic circuit apparatus according to one of the preceding claims 12 to 15, wherein a heat-conductive elastic member (74) is inserted in spaces between the circuit boards (10) and the walls (72).
17. An electronic circuit apparatus according to claim 15 or 16, wherein the connector unit (50) is disposed near and substantially in parallel with the walls (72).
18. A method for assembling an electronic circuit apparatus comprising:
- bonding a plurality of circuit boards (10) mounted with a plurality of electronic parts (21, 22) including heat-generative electronic parts (21) to a heat radiating member (40) with an adhesive (45) having a high thermal conductivity; filling a fluidic resin between a pair of walls (72) of a case (70) made of a material having a high thermal conductivity; inserting the heat radiating member (40) with the circuit boards (10) thereon into the fluidic

resin; and  
joining the heat radiating member (40) to a  
motherboard (60).

## Patentansprüche

### 1. Eine elektronische Schaltungsvorrichtung mit:

einem Gehäuse (70), das eine Öffnung auf-  
weist, und aus einem Material hergestellt ist,  
das eine hohe thermische Leitfähigkeit auf-  
weist;  
einer Vielzahl von Leiterplatten (10), die mit ei-  
ner Vielzahl von elektronischen Teilen (21, 22)  
bestückt sind, welche wärmeerzeugende elek-  
tronische Teile (21) enthalten, **gekennzeich-**  
**net durch**  
einem oder mehreren wärmeabstrahlenden  
Bauteilen (40), die mit den Leiterplatten (10)  
verbunden sind, um die von den wärmeerzeu-  
genden elektronischen Teilen (21, 22) erzeugte  
Wärme zu absorbieren und abzustrahlen, wo-  
bei das wärmeabstrahlende Bauteil wärmelei-  
tend in Bezug auf das Gehäuse angeordnet ist,  
so daß die wärmeabstrahlenden Bauteile die  
von den wärmeerzeugenden elektronischen  
Teilen erzeugte Wärme auf das Gehäuse über-  
tragen; und  
einer Hauptplatine (60), die mit den Leiterplat-  
ten (10) elektrisch verbunden ist, und die wär-  
meabstrahlenden Bauteile fest hält.

2. Eine elektronische Schaltungsvorrichtung nach An-  
spruch 1, wobei eine Verbindungseinheit (50) in der  
Öffnung des Gehäuses (70) befestigt ist.

3. Eine elektronische Schaltungsvorrichtung nach An-  
spruch 2, wobei eines der wärmeabstrahlenden  
Bauteile (40) angrenzend an die Verbindungsein-  
heit (50) in dem Gehäuse angeordnet ist.

4. Eine elektronische Schaltungsvorrichtung nach An-  
spruch 2 oder 3, wobei die Verbindungseinheit (50)  
auf der Hauptplatine (60) zur elektronischen Verbin-  
dung mit externen Verdrahtungsleitungen verbun-  
den ist, und mit den Leiterplatten (10) durch die  
Hauptplatine (60) verbunden ist.

5. Eine elektronische Schaltungsvorrichtung nach ei-  
nem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei das  
wärmeabstrahlende Bauteil (40) aus Metall herge-  
stellt ist.

6. Eine elektronische Schaltungsvorrichtung nach ei-  
nem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche 2 bis 5, wobei  
eines der wärmeabstrahlenden Bauteile (40) an-  
grenzend zu, und im wesentlichen parallel mit der

Verbindungseinheit (50) angeordnet ist.

7. Eine elektronische Schaltungsvorrichtung nach ei-  
nem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche 2 bis 6, ferner  
mit:

einem Anschlußanordnungsbauteil (35), das  
mit Öffnungen (35a) ausgestattet ist, ausgebil-  
det in einer Anordnung entsprechend einer An-  
ordnung von Anschlüssen (31) auf den Leiter-  
platten (10), wobei das Anschlußanordnungs-  
bauteil (35) die Anschlüsse (31) in elektrisch  
verbundener Beziehung mit der Hauptplatine  
(60) auf der Seite des wärmeabstrahlenden  
Bauteils gegenüber der Verbindungseinheit  
(50) hält.

8. Eine elektronische Schaltungsvorrichtung nach ei-  
nem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die  
Leiterplatten (10) vom Typ Dickfilmschaltung sind,  
hergestellt aus gut wärmeabstrahlendem Material,  
und jeder Leiterplatte eine bestimmte Funktion des  
Steuerns eines Steuerungssystems eines Motors  
zugewiesen ist.

9. Eine elektronische Schaltungsvorrichtung nach ei-  
nem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die  
elektronischen Teile (21, 22) auf den Leiterplatten  
(10) befestigt sind, die bestimmten Steuerungs-  
funktionen eines Fahrzeugs zugewiesen sind, die  
sich jeweils voneinander unterscheiden.

10. Eine elektronische Schaltungsvorrichtung nach An-  
spruch 9, wobei die wärmeerzeugenden elektroni-  
schen Teile (21) Leistungsvorrichtungen zum steu-  
ern von gesteuerten Systemen eines Motors des  
Fahrzeuges sind, wobei die Leiterplatten (10), die  
mit den Leistungsvorrichtungen (20) bestückt sind,  
mit Steuerschaltungen zum Steuern der Leistungs-  
vorrichtungen ausgestattet sind.

11. Eine elektronische Schaltungsvorrichtung nach ei-  
nem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei das  
Gehäuse (70) Vorsprünge (75) aufweist, die in eine  
Innenseite davon hervorstehen, wobei das wär-  
meabstrahlende Bauteil (40) einen Vorsprung (41)  
aufweist, und beide Vorsprünge (75, 41) miteinan-  
der in Kontakt sind, um Wärme zu übertragen.

12. Eine elektronische Schaltungsvorrichtung nach ei-  
nem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, ferner mit:

Wänden (72), die von dem Gehäuse (70) in  
Richtung der Hauptplatine (60) hervorstehen,  
um eine Öffnung dazwischen auszubilden, und  
mindestens einen Teil eines Bereiches in dem  
die elektronischen Teile (21, 22) angeordnet  
sind, umgeben.



13. Eine elektronische Schaltungsvorrichtung nach Anspruch 12, wobei Räume zwischen den Leiterplatten (10) und den Wänden (72) mit einem wärmeleitenden Harz (72) gefüllt sind.

5

14. Eine elektronische Schaltungsvorrichtung nach Anspruch 12, wobei ein wärmeleitendes elastisches Bauteil (74) in den Räumen zwischen den Leiterplatten (10) und den Wänden (72) eingefügt ist.

10

15. Eine elektronische Schaltungsvorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei das Gehäuse (70) Wände (72) umfaßt, die von dem Gehäuse (70) in Richtung der Hauptplatine (60) parallel mit den Leiterplatten (10) hervorstehen, um eine Öffnung dazwischen auszubilden, und um mindestens einen Teil eines Bereiches, in dem die elektronischen Teile (21, 22) angeordnet sind, zu umgeben, wobei Räume zwischen den Leiterplatten (10) und den Wänden (72) mit einem wärmeleitenden Harz (73) gefüllt sind.

15

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16. Eine elektronische Schaltungsvorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche 12 bis 15, wobei ein wärmeleitendes elastisches Bauteil (74) in Räumen zwischen den Leiterplatten (10) und den Wänden (72) eingefügt ist.

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17. Eine elektronische Schaltungsvorrichtung nach Anspruch 15 oder 16, wobei die Anschlußeinheit (50) in der Nähe und im wesentlichen parallel mit den Wänden (72) angeordnet ist.

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18. Ein Verfahren zum Zusammenbauen einer elektronischen Schaltungsvorrichtung, das umfaßt:

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das Bonden einer Vielzahl von Leiterplatten (10), die mit einer Vielzahl von elektronischen Teilen (21, 22) bestückt sind, die wärmeerzeugende elektronische Teile (21) enthalten, an ein wärmeabstrahlendes Bauteil (40) mit einem Klebstoff (45), der eine hohe thermische Leitfähigkeit aufweist;

40

das Füllen eines flüssigen Harzes zwischen ein Paar von Wänden (72) des Gehäuses (70), das aus einem Material hergestellt ist, das eine hohe thermische Leitfähigkeit aufweist;

45

das Einfügen des wärmeabstrahlenden Bauteils (40) mit den Leiterplatten (10) darauf in das flüssige Harz; und

50

das Verbinden des wärmeabstrahlenden Bauteils (40) mit einer Hauptplatine (60).

## Revendications

55

1. Appareil à circuit électronique comprenant :

un boîtier (70) ayant une ouverture et fabriqué en un matériau de haute conductibilité thermique ;

une pluralité de cartes de circuits (10) sur lesquels sont montés une pluralité de composants électroniques (21, 22) comprenant des composants électroniques générateurs de chaleur (21), **caractérisé par**

un ou plusieurs éléments radiateurs de chaleur (40) qui sont reliés aux cartes de circuits (10) afin d'absorber et de rayonner la chaleur dégagée par les composants électroniques générateurs de chaleur (21, 22), le ou les plusieurs dits éléments radiateurs (40) étant disposés dans une relation de conduction de chaleur avec ledit boîtier de manière à ce que lesdits éléments transfèrent audit boîtier la chaleur dégagée par lesdits composants électroniques générateurs de chaleur ; et

une carte mère (60) reliée électriquement aux cartes de circuits (10) et maintenant les éléments radiateurs de chaleur (40) en place de manière fixe.

2. Appareil à circuit électronique selon la revendication 1, dans lequel une unité de connecteur (50) est montée dans l'ouverture dudit boîtier (70).

3. Appareil à circuit électronique selon la revendication 2, dans lequel l'un des éléments générateurs de chaleur (40) est disposé de manière adjacente à l'unité de connecteur (50) dans ledit boîtier.

4. Appareil à circuit électronique pour circuit électronique selon la revendication 2 ou 3, dans lequel l'unité de connecteur (50) est montée sur la carte mère (60) en vue d'une connexion électronique avec des câblages extérieurs et est reliée aux dites cartes de circuits (10) par l'intermédiaire de la carte mère (60).

5. Appareil à circuit électronique selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel l'élément radiateur de chaleur (40) est en métal.

6. Appareil pour circuit électronique selon l'une des revendications précédentes 2 à 5, dans lequel un élément radiateur de chaleur (40) est disposé de manière adjacente à l'unité de connecteur (50) et sensiblement parallèle à elle..

7. Appareil à circuit électronique selon l'une des revendications précédentes 2 à 6, comprenant en outre :

un élément de mise en réseau de bornes (35) muni de trous (35a) formés selon une disposition correspondant à une disposition des bor-

- nés (31) sur les cartes de circuits (10), l'élément de mise en réseau (35) maintenant les bornes (31) dans une relation de connexion électrique avec la carte mère (60) sur ledit côté de l'élément radiateur de chaleur faisant face à l'unité de connecteur (50). 5
8. Appareil à circuit électronique selon l'une des revendications précédentes, dans lequel les cartes de circuits (10) sont de type à film épais et fabriqués en matériau à fort rayonnement de chaleur, et chaque carte de circuit est affecté à une fonction spécifique du circuit d'attaque d'un système de commande d'un moteur. 10
9. Appareil à circuit électronique selon l'une des revendications précédentes, dans lequel les composants électroniques (21, 22) sont montés sur les cartes de circuits (10) respectivement affectés à des fonctions de commande spécifiques et distinctes d'un moteur. 20
10. Appareil à circuit électronique selon la revendication 9, dans lequel les composants électroniques générateurs de chaleur (21) sont des dispositifs de puissance pour l'entraînement de systèmes commandés d'un moteur du véhicule, et où les cartes de circuits (10) équipés des dispositifs de puissance (20) sont munis de circuits de commande pour la commande des dispositifs de puissance. 25 30
11. Appareil à circuit électronique selon l'une des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le boîtier (70) comporte une projection (75) en saillie dans l'intérieur du boîtier, l'élément générateur de chaleur (40) comporte aussi une projection (41), et les deux projections (75, 41) sont en contact afin de transférer de la chaleur. 35
12. Appareil à circuit électronique selon l'une des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre : 40
- des parois (72) en saillie par rapport au boîtier (70) vers la carte mère (60) de manière à former une ouverture entre elles et à entourer une partie au moins d'une région dans laquelle les composants électroniques (21, 22) sont disposés. 45
13. Appareil à circuit électronique selon la revendication 12, dans lequel les espaces entre les cartes de circuits (10) et les parois (72) sont remplis d'une résine thermiquement conductrice (73). 50
14. Appareil à circuit électronique selon la revendication 12, dans lequel un élément élastique thermiquement conducteur (74) est inséré dans des espaces entre les cartes de circuits (10) et les parois (72). 55
15. Appareil à circuit électronique selon l'une des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le boîtier (70) comporte des parois (72) qui sont en projection par rapport au boîtier (70) en direction de la carte mère (60) parallèlement aux cartes de circuits (10) de manière à former une ouverture entre elles et à entourer au moins une partie d'une région dans laquelle les composants électroniques (21, 22) sont disposés, les espaces entre cartes de circuits (10) et parois (72) étant remplis d'une résine thermiquement conductrice (73).
16. Appareil à circuit électronique selon l'une des revendications 12 à 14, dans lequel un élément élastique thermiquement conducteur (74) est inséré dans les espaces entre les cartes de circuits (10) et les parois (72).
17. Appareil à circuit électronique selon la revendication 15 ou 16, dans lequel l'unité de connecteur (50) est disposée près des parois (72) et sensiblement parallèle à ces dernières.
18. Procédé d'assemblage d'un appareil à circuit électronique comprenant les étapes consistant à :
- coller une pluralité de cartes de circuits (10) sur lesquels sont montés une pluralité de composants électroniques (21, 22) comprenant des composants électroniques générateurs de chaleur (21) à un élément radiateur de chaleur (40) à l'aide d'un adhésif (45) possédant une haute conductibilité thermique ;  
remplir l'espace entre une paire de parois (72) d'un boîtier (70) d'une résine fluide possédant une haute conductibilité thermique ;  
insérer l'élément radiateur de chaleur (40), avec les cartes de circuits imprimés (10) fixées dessus, dans la résine fluide ; et  
joindre l'élément radiateur de chaleur (40) à une carte mère (60).

FIG. 1

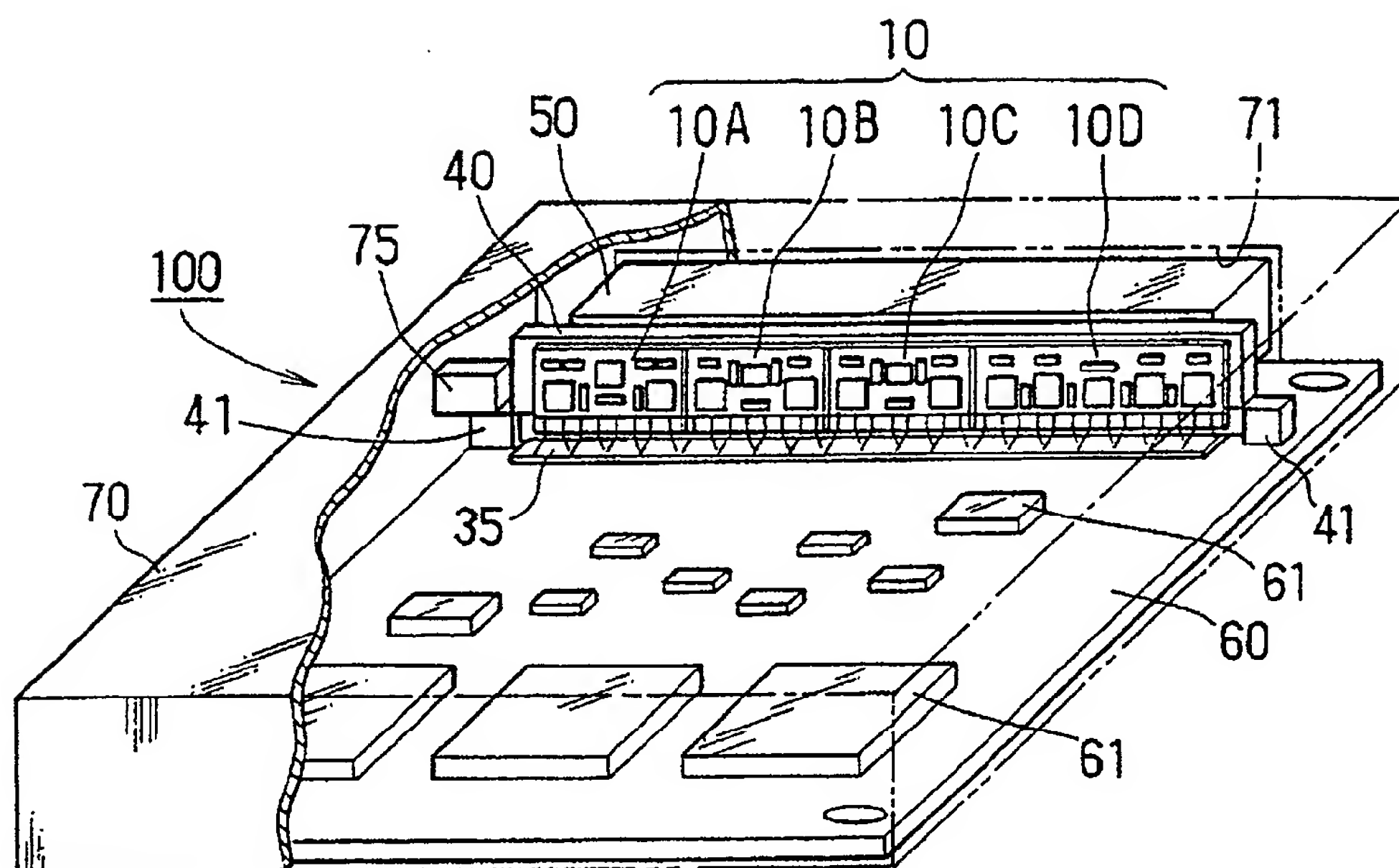


FIG. 2

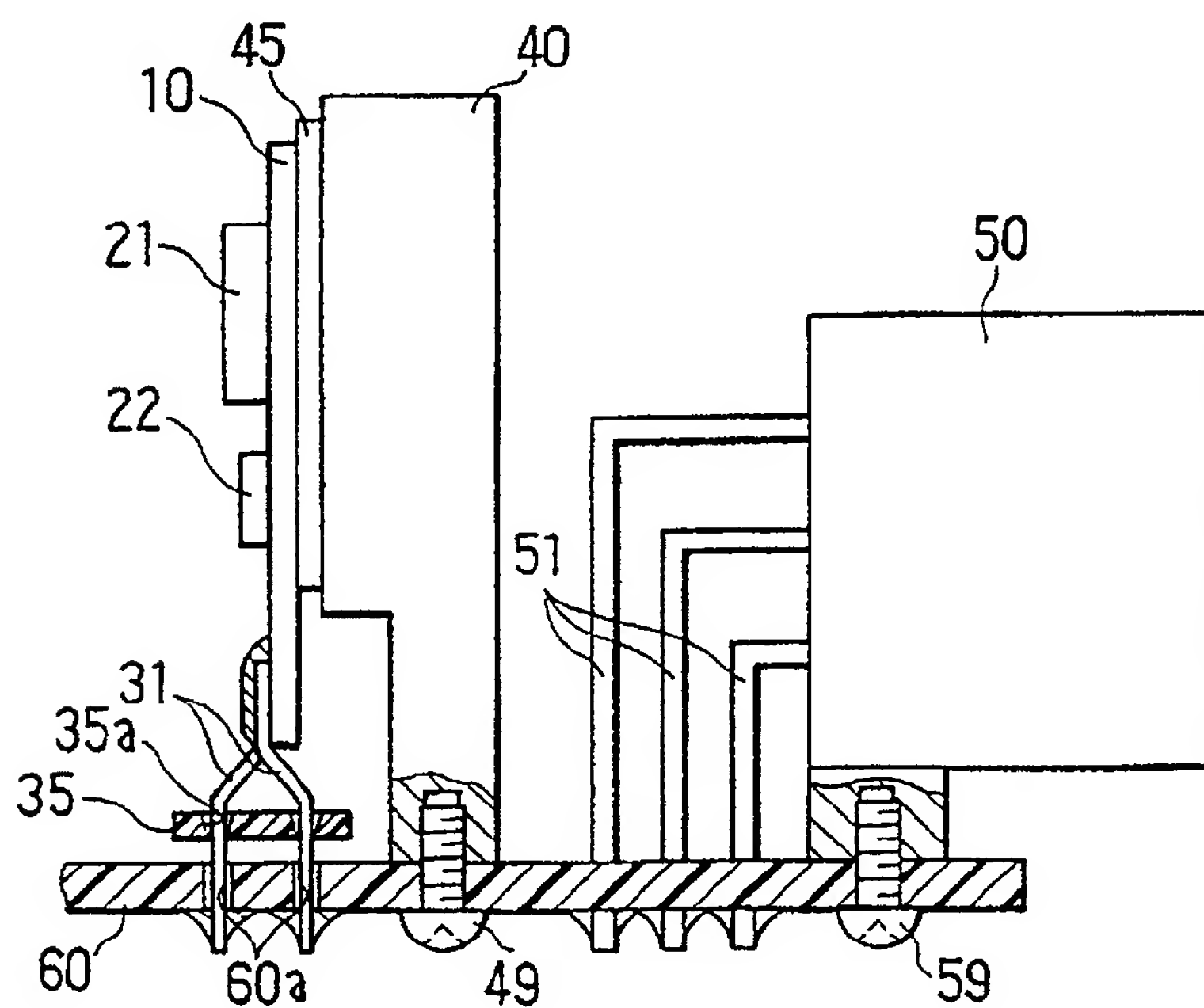
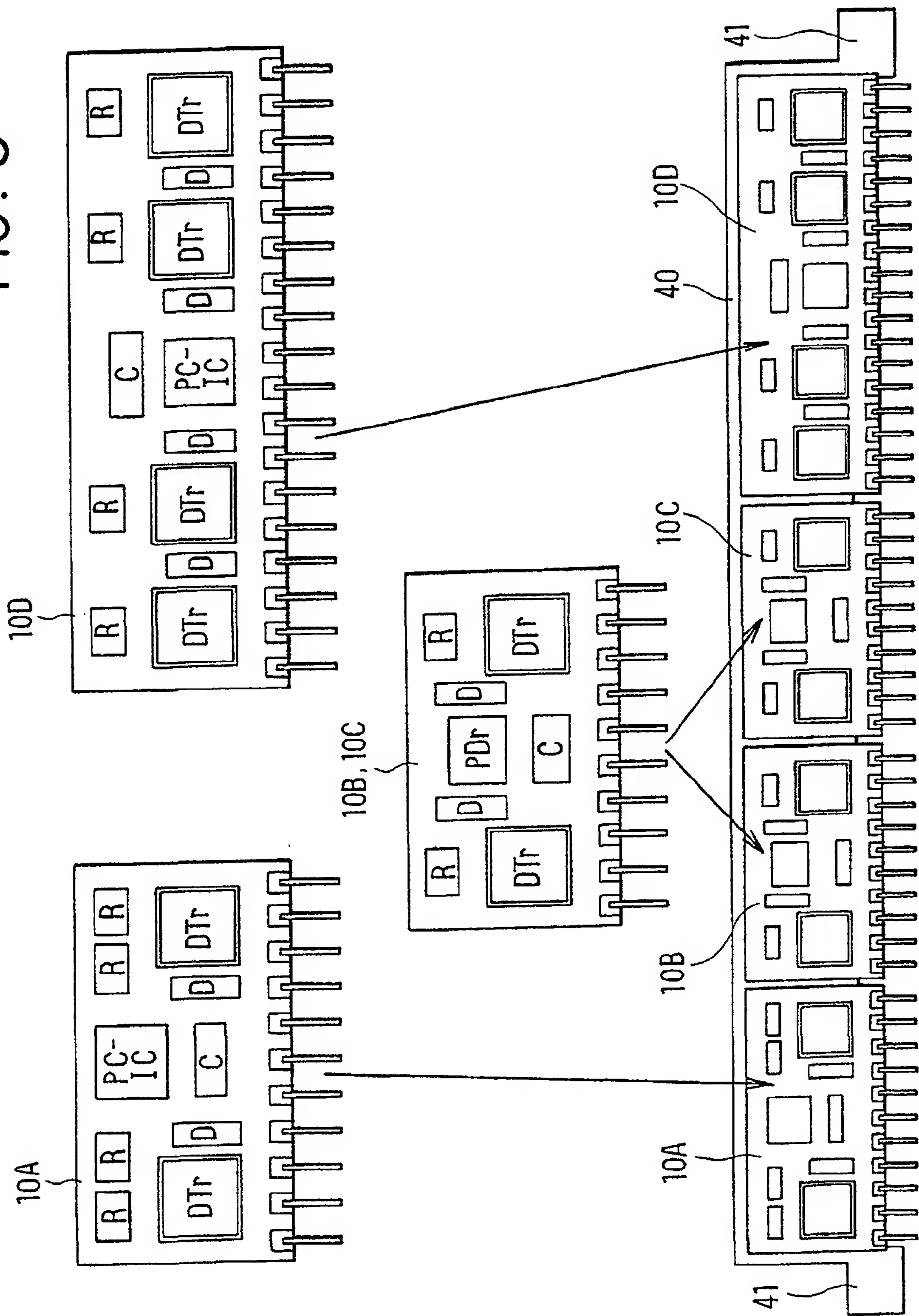


FIG. 3





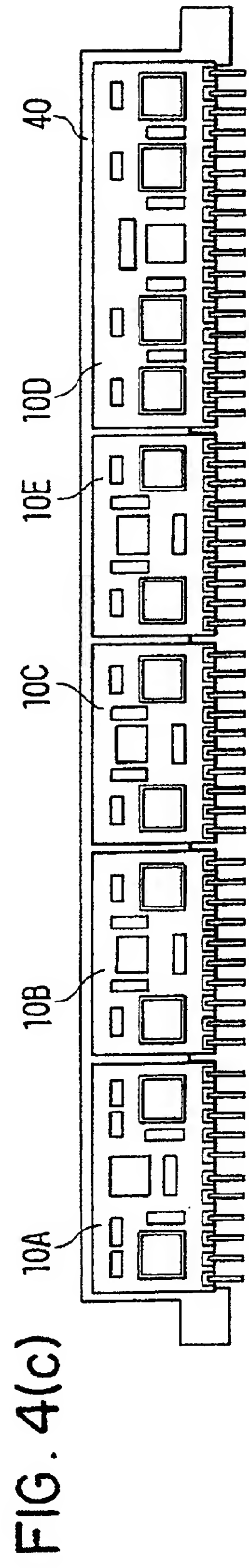
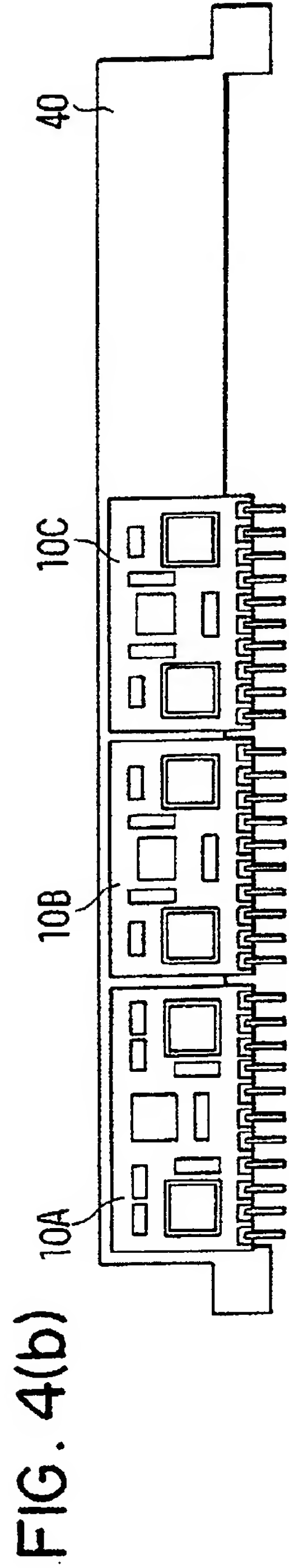
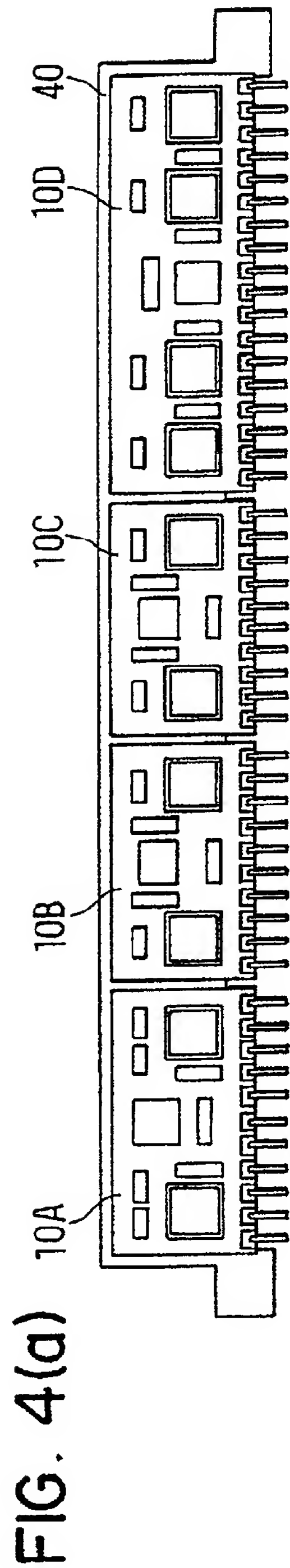


FIG. 5

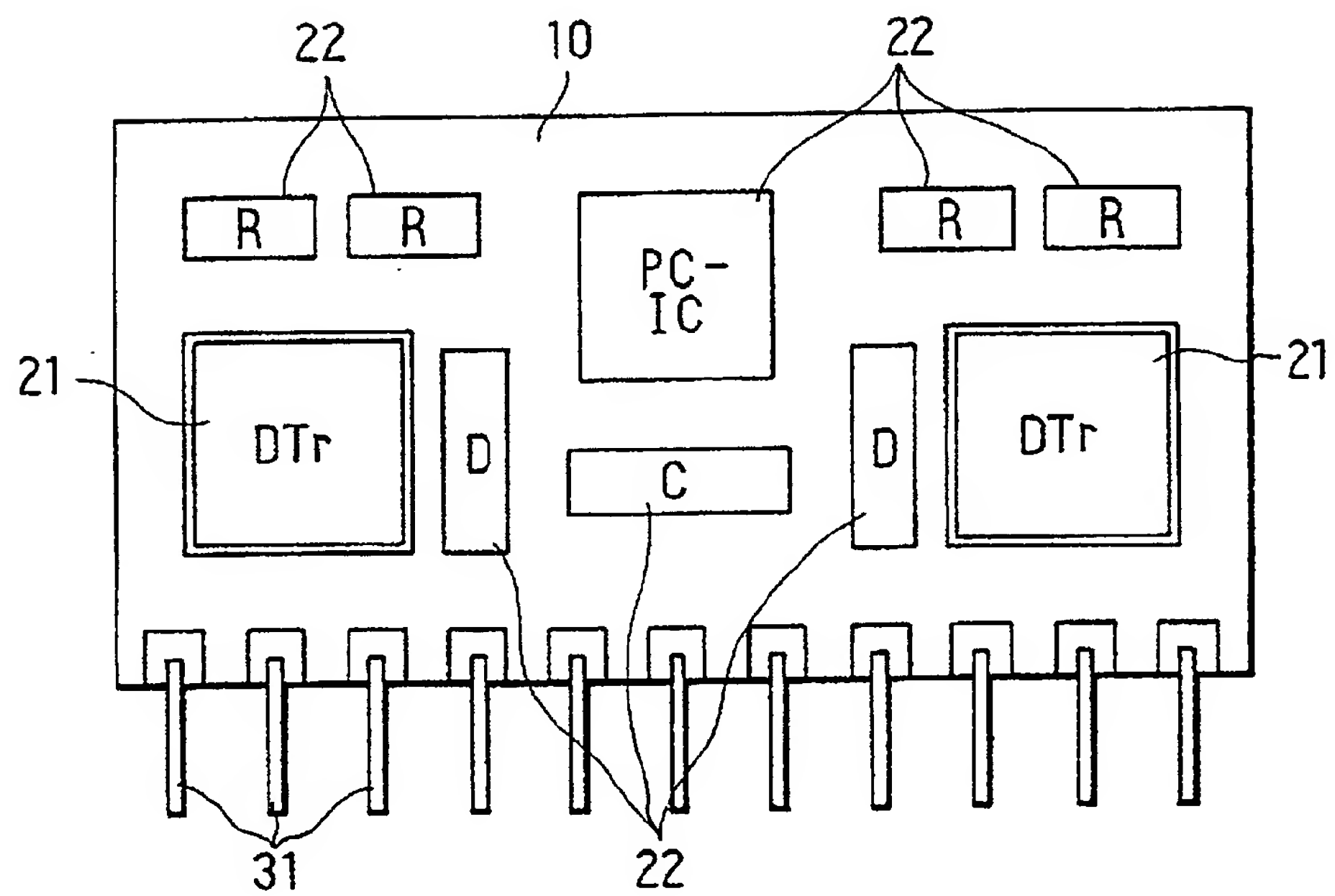


FIG. 6

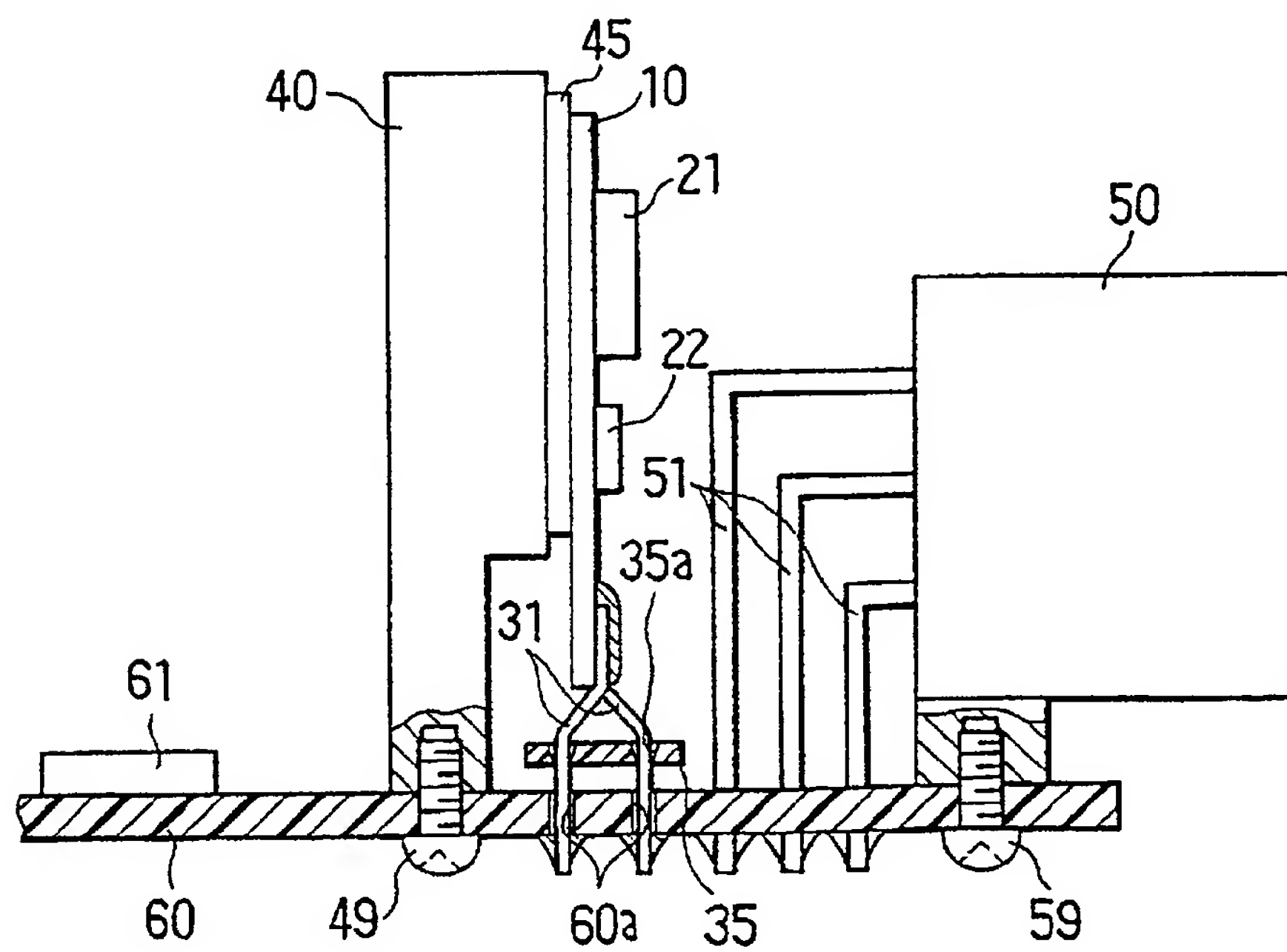


FIG. 7

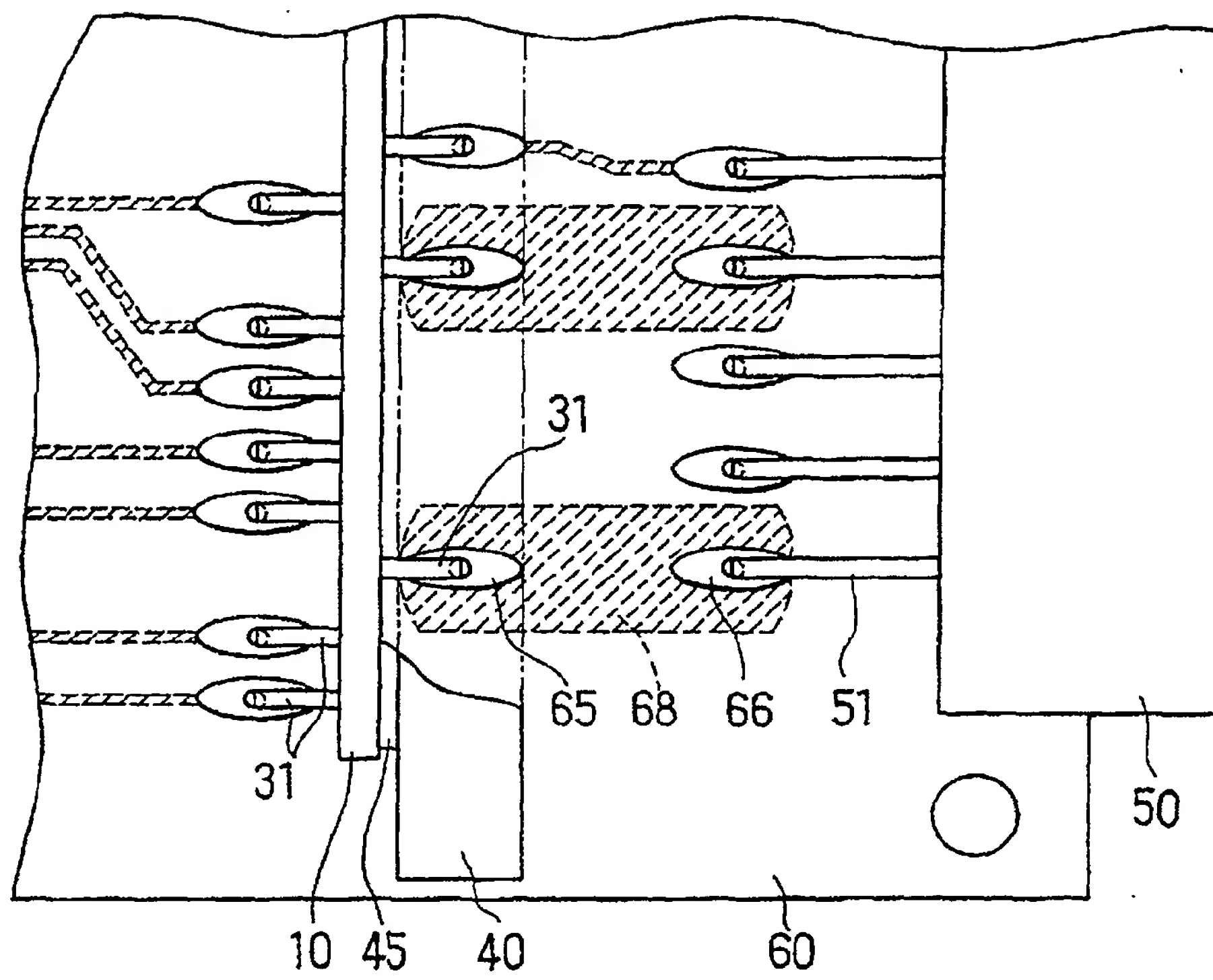


FIG. 8

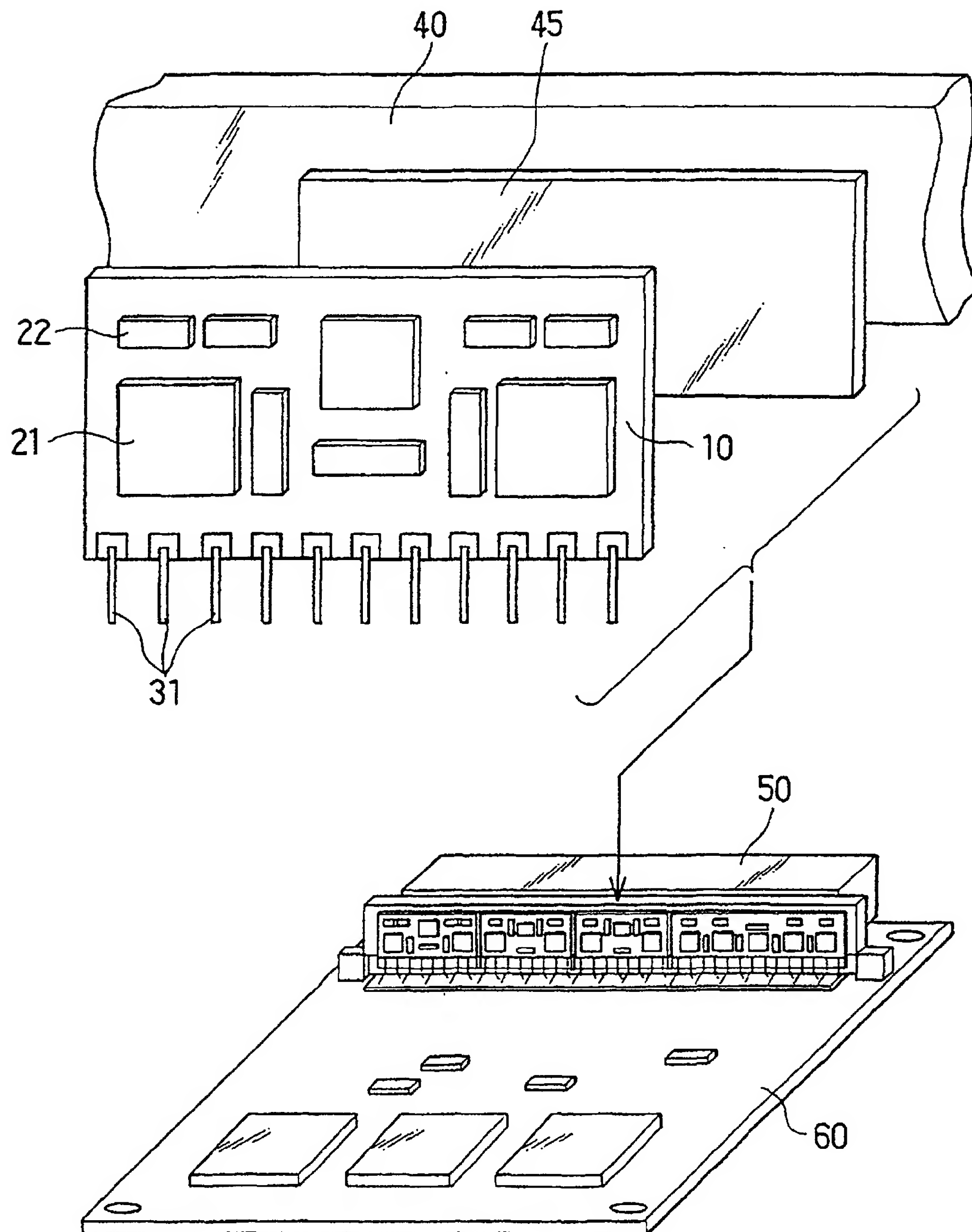




FIG. 9

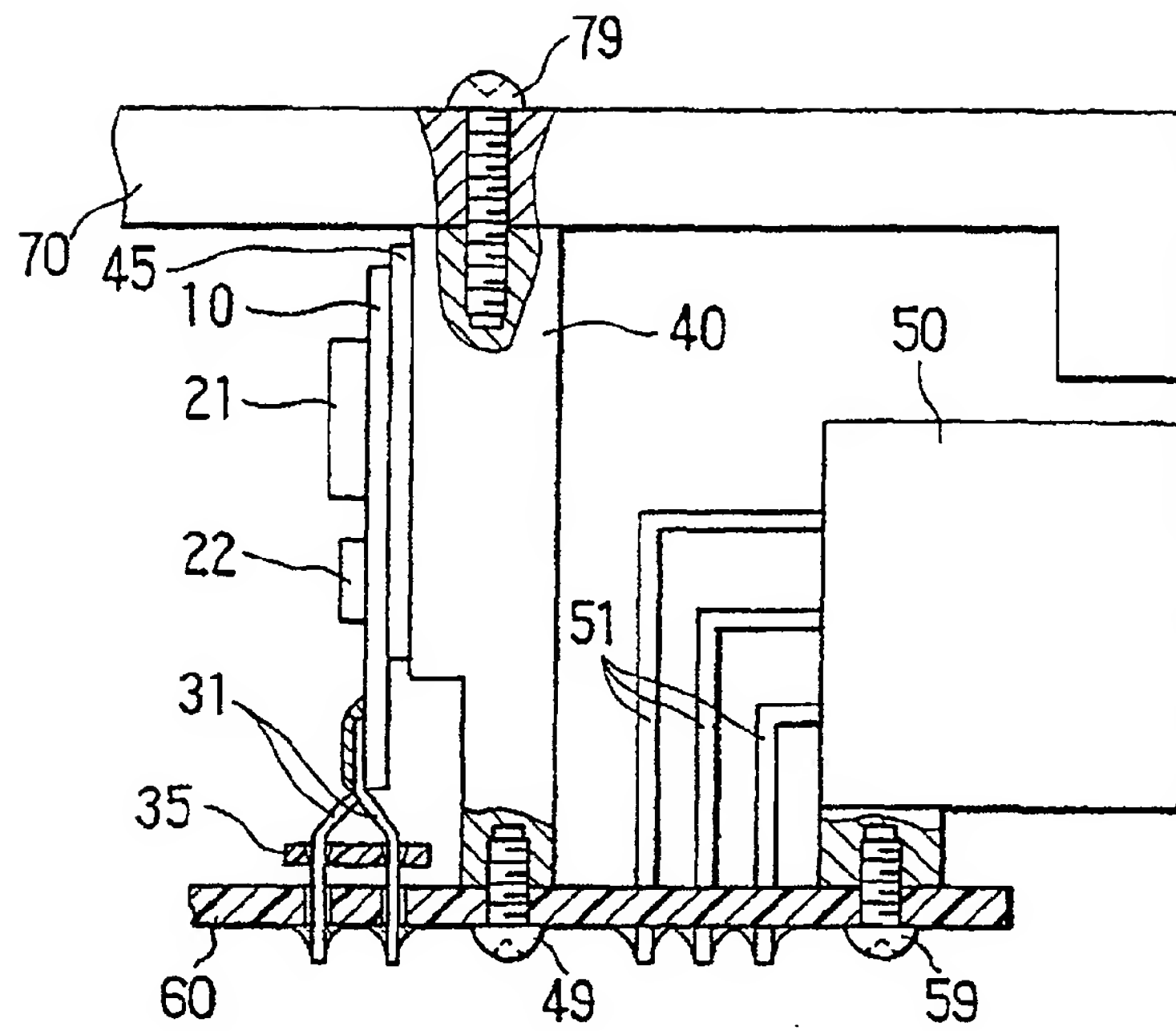


FIG. 10

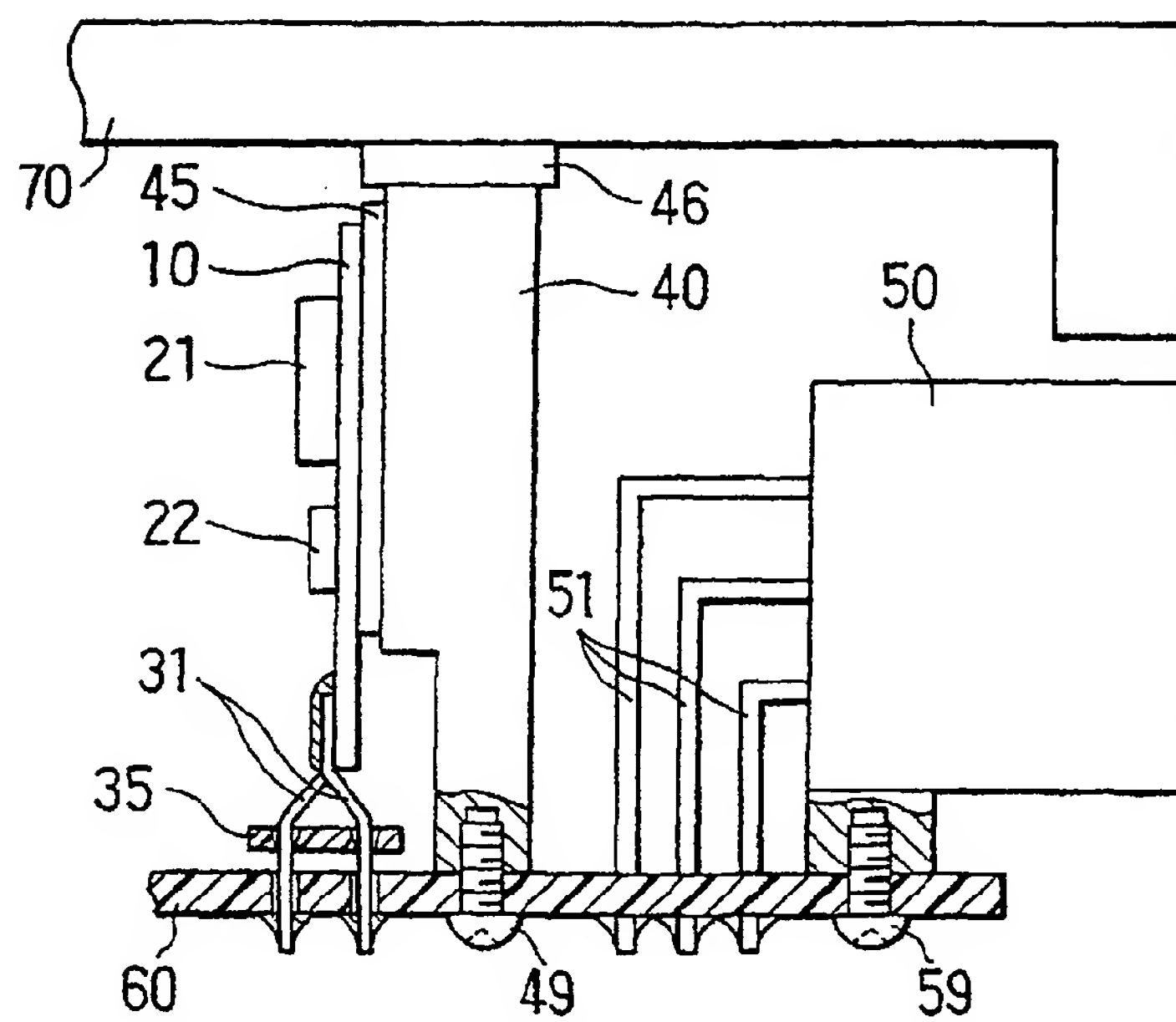


FIG. 11

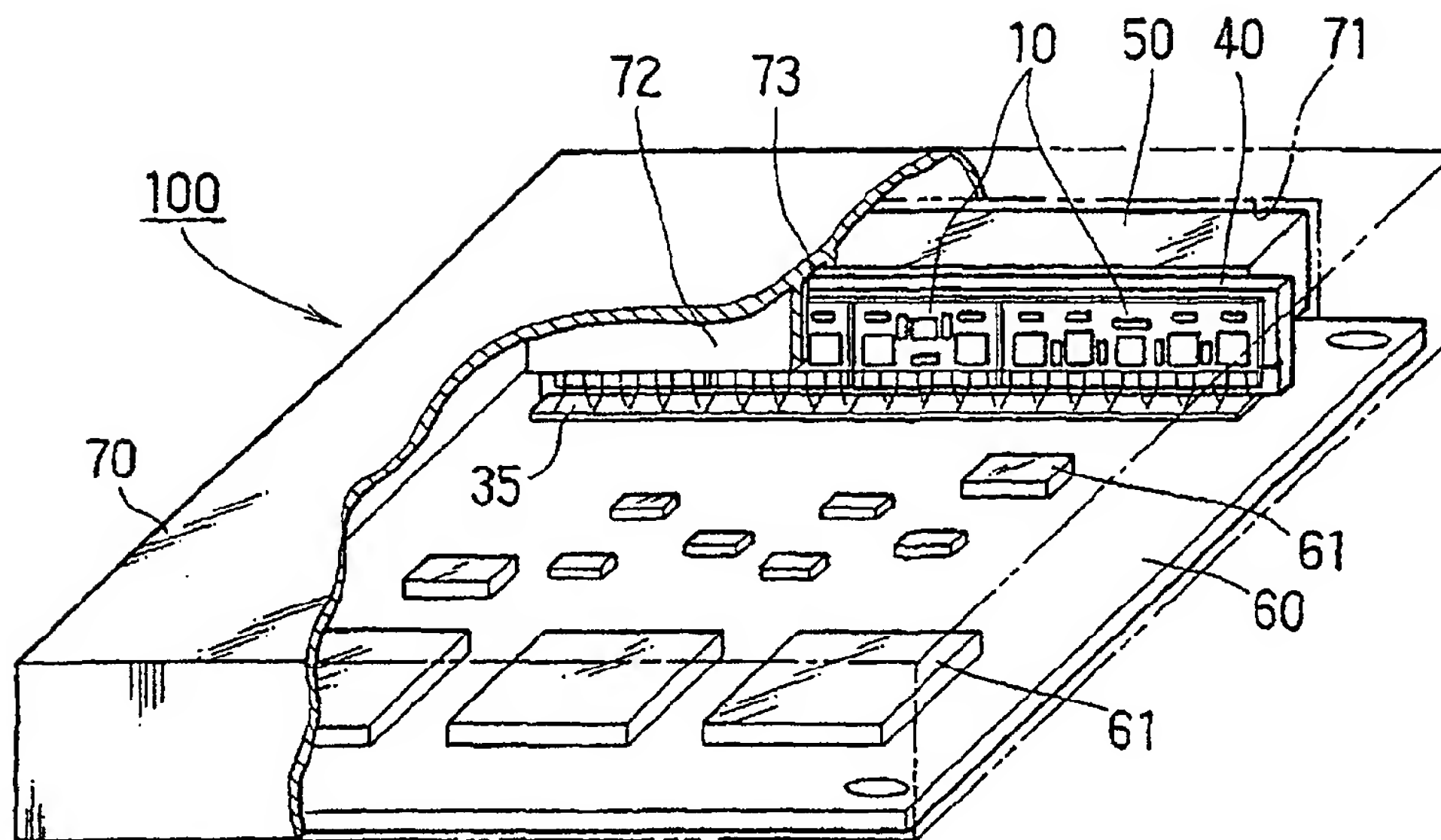


FIG. 12

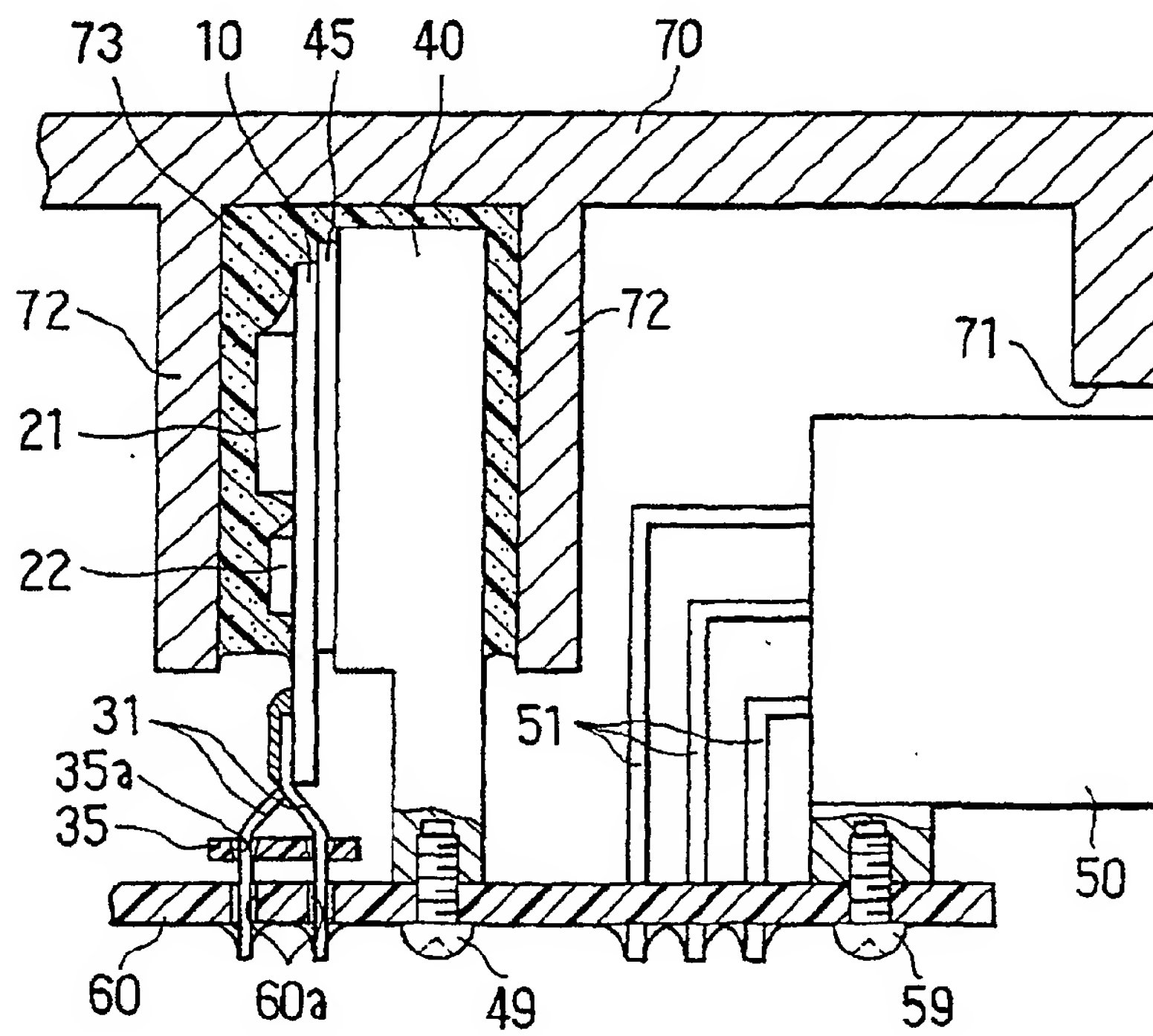


FIG. 13

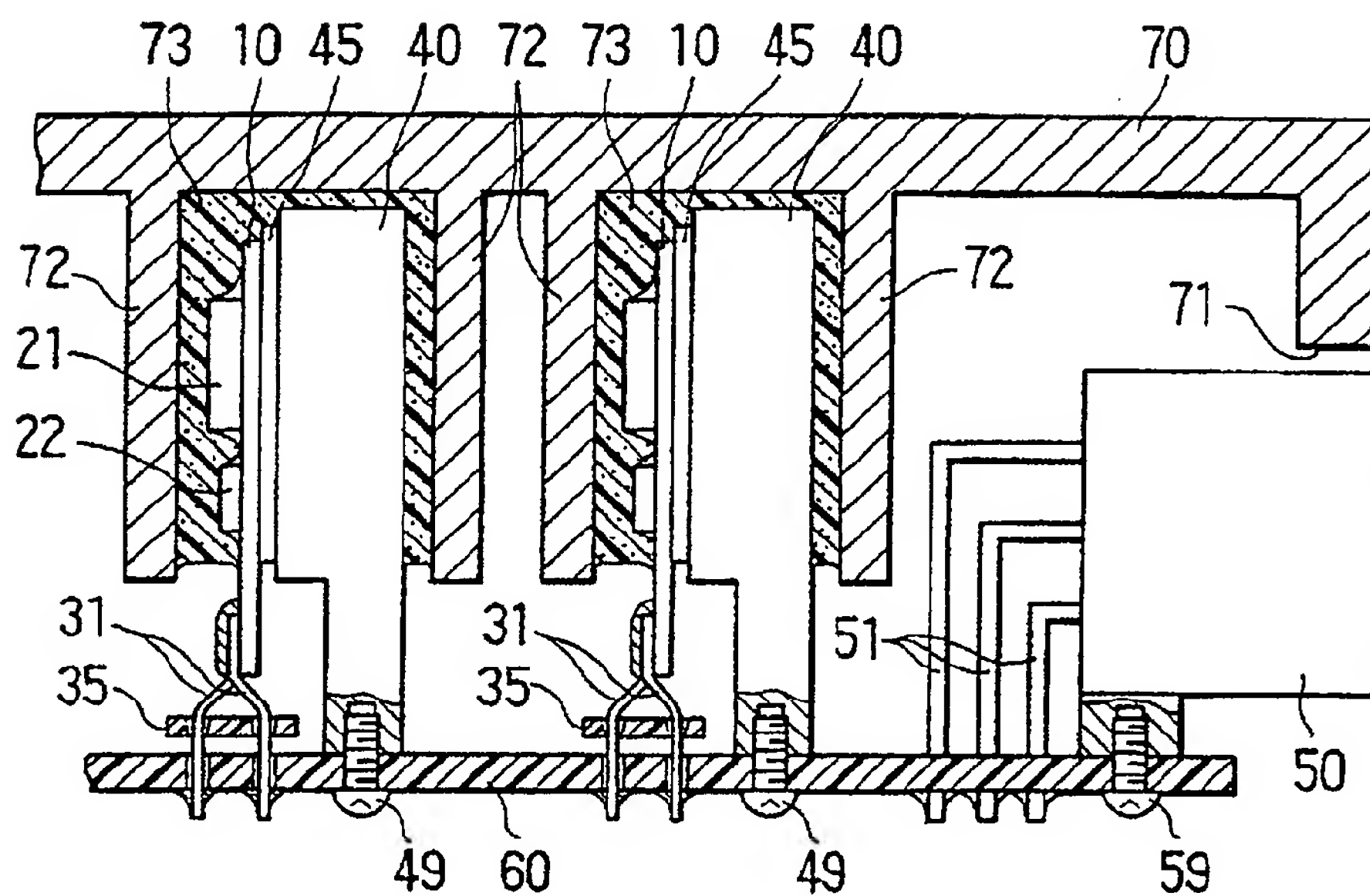


FIG. 14

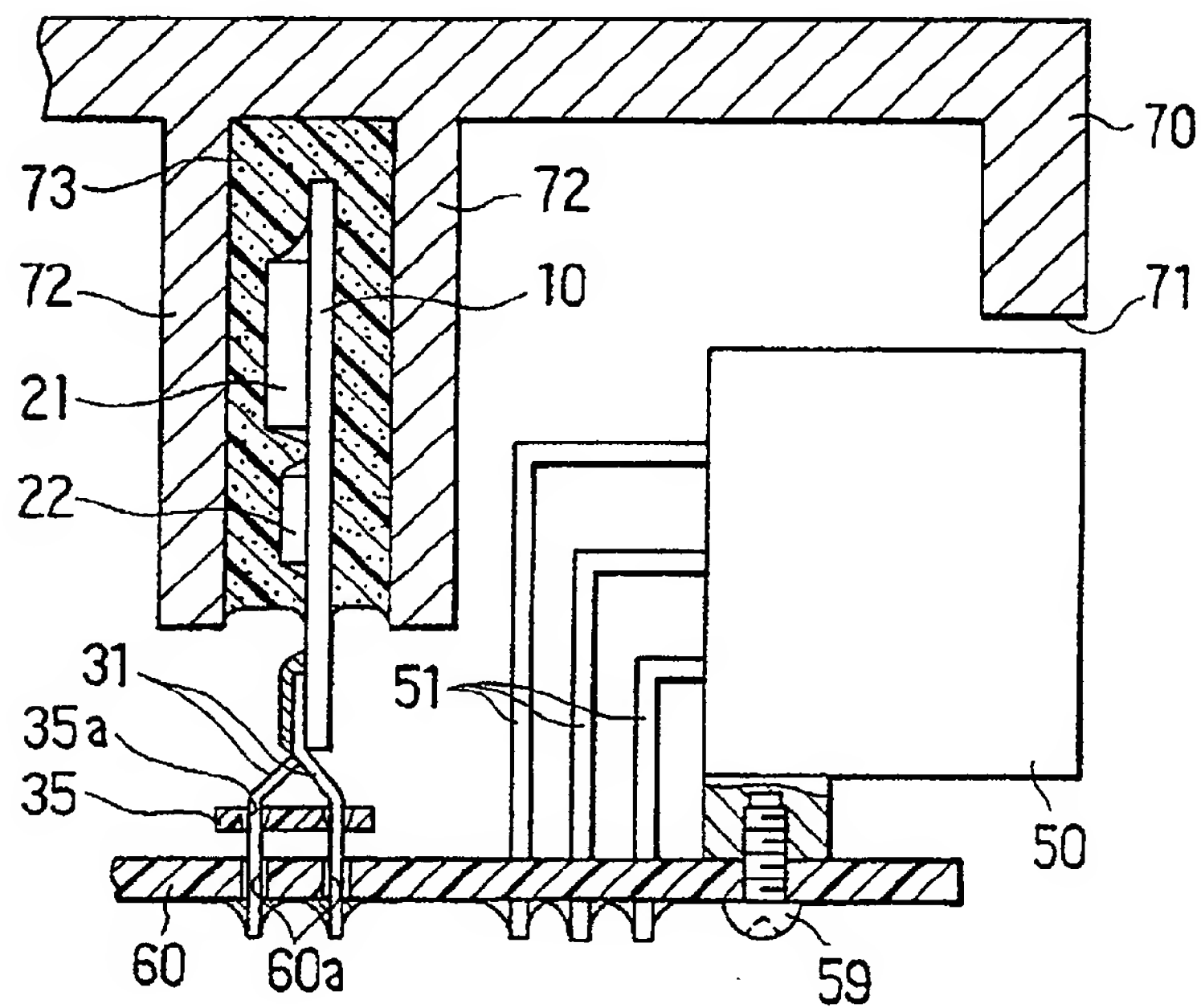


FIG. 15

